

Analysis of WILSON WHISKEY

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318 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK CITY.

CABLE ADDRESS,
"LEDLAB."Laboratory No. 1580.
October 15, 1904.

Wilson Distilling Co.,
100 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Pursuant to your request we purchased in the open market, on October 14, samples of Wilson Whiskey for examination.

These samples have been analyzed and found to contain:-

Alcohol by weight	- 37.50%
Equiv. to Alcohol by volume	- 44.61%
Degree proof	- 89.22%
Residue on evaporation (total solids)	- 0.251%
Ash	- 0.015%
Reducing sugar	- 0.078%
Amyl alcohol (fusel oil)	- 0.067%
Free and Volatile Acids	- 0.029%
Aldhydes	Minute Amount
Furfural	Trace

The United States Government (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, Circular No. 18, issued August 6, 1904, by H. W. Wiley, Chief of Bureau) prescribes the following quantitative standard for pure Whiskey:

Whiskey should not contain less than 45 nor more than 55 volume per cent. of alcohol and not more than 0.25 per cent. of total solids (extract). The content of fusel oils should not exceed 0.25 per cent.

The whiskey examined for you contains no added sugar and no prune juice or other foreign flavoring materials. The amount of amyl alcohol present is very small.

The analysis shows no ingredients present other than those natural to genuine whiskey.

Very truly yours,
Lederle Laboratories,
By

Ernest J. Lederle
Joseph A. Deguth

That's All!

KING GEORGE OF SAXONY DEAD.

FATHER-IN-LAW OF THE ELOPING PRINCESS PASSES AWAY.

Scandal Hurried His Death—Princess Louise Elected With the French Tutor of Her Children—The King's Efforts to Effect a Reconciliation Failed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

DRESDEN, Oct. 15.—George, King of Saxony, died at Pillnitz at 2:25 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The death of King George of Saxony is generally considered to have been accelerated by the agitation and sorrow caused by the scandal in connection with his daughter-in-law, the Princess Louise, who, it will be remembered, was divorced by a special court at Dresden in 1903 after eloping with a young French tutor, Andre Giron, whom she had met in Paris. Prior to this the King had been angered by his daughter-in-law's undignified escapades, which for some time were considered to be an innocent, if foolish, means of finding relief from the ennui of court life at Dresden.

It cannot be disputed that the Crown Prince, now King Frederick Augustus III., is a man of coarse habits and was a bad husband, but many assert that he still loves his divorced wife and for a long time tried to effect a reconciliation with her. The old King tried hard to persuade the Crown Prince to marry again after he had secured a divorce, but he steadfastly refused, and now Berlin despatches state that the recall of the divorced Princess to the court to fill the position of Queen is not regarded as beyond the range of possibilities. This, however, must be considered wholly improbable.

The Saxon royal family of Wettin boasts of being the oldest sovereign family in Europe, older by more than three centuries than the Hohenzollerns, older than the Hapsburgs and older than the Wittelsbachs of Bavaria. To place on this throne a woman who, however badly she was treated by the late King and her husband, was undoubtedly divorced for good reason would be too great a shock to the pride of the royal house.

Yet it cannot be denied that the late King's attitude to her lost him his once great popularity; for, although he declared in an open letter to the people at the time of the divorce, "This painful affair arose solely out of the ungovernable passion of a woman who long had been secretly fallen," the sympathy of the people remained on the woman's side, and of late his subjects had ignored the King's existence. It may be recalled that when he returned to Dresden during the present year after a visit to Berlin a demonstration was organized in his honor and public officials were ordered to be present in the streets with their families and cheer as he drove past. But the secret leaked out, and as a result the entire official population remained away.

King Frederick's younger brother, Maximilian, renounced all rights to the throne and became a Roman Catholic priest. He was for two years in a Roman Catholic church in Whitechapel and is now a theological professor at Friburg.

George of Saxony was an old man when he came to the throne, being 70 years old when he succeeded his brother, King Albert, on June 30, 1902. A short time after his accession he nearly succumbed to pneumonia and never fully recovered.

George was born at Pillnitz on Aug. 8,

1832. His wife was a Portuguese Princess, the Infanta Marie Anne, by whom he had two children, the eldest being Frederick August, who succeeds him on the throne. He is 39 years old.

Saxony's late ruler, perhaps above all things else a soldier, was prominent in European military circles as the commander for thirty years of the Twelfth Army Corps, which was Saxony's division of the German Imperial army. His name was especially revered by the rank and file as the result of his order that the common soldier should be treated with greater respect and leniency. He had no hesitation in criticizing the German military system and spent a good part of his time in attempting to bring about reforms in the service. As a soldier himself he many times showed conspicuous bravery. During the Austrian and French campaigns he served with gallantry and often put himself in positions of the greatest danger.

King George took his place in the Saxon upper house and for forty years was a leader therein. He was a lifelong student of history, deeply interested in music and thoroughly devoted to art and painting. He was a noted pianist. Throughout his whole life hunting was his favorite outdoor recreation. Old and feeble as he was during his later years, he would have himself carried to the preserve and shoot game as it was driven out past him.

The health of King George rapidly declined when the scandal of Princess Louise's elopement with Andre Giron, the Belgian tutor of her five boys, became known throughout the world. The Crown Princess, who was the Archduchess Louise Antoinette of Austria, escaped with Giron from Salzburg in December, 1902. They fled to the Riviera. By the friendly advice of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King George effected her divorce from the Crown Prince. Giron and the Princess separated within a short time, he returning to his old haunts, she retiring to a sanitarium at London, where she gave birth to a daughter, who was named "Anne Monique Pie." The Princess went to London, but was allowed to return to her native place. She received a new title on July 13, 1903, and is now known as Countess de Montignoso.

At the time of the scandal King George received much sympathy, although in some quarters he was accused of treating his daughter-in-law with undue harshness. In view of the fact that the Crown Prince had not been altogether a faultless husband. The King, however, was always regarded as a genial man who would rather be kind than not.

BLAMES THE GRAND DUKE.

Editor of an Automobile Paper Says Connaught Was at Fault.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The accident to the Duke of Connaught has revived the agitation to have all cars compelled to carry lights back and front, but the editor of the *Auto-Car* points out what is not generally known, that the Duke's car was passing a tram car on the wrong side at high speed.

The editor says: "I have no hesitation in saying positively that the accident could not have occurred with careful driving."

Editorship No Sign of Wealth.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It has been judicially held in the London County Court this week that being the proprietor of a London daily newspaper is no evidence that such a person is a man of means.

DYNAMITE FOR NON-UNION MEN

ATTEMPT MADE TO KILL FORTY WORKERS WHILE ASLEEP.

Stick of Dynamite Exploded in a Hotel at Glasport, Pa.—Charge Not Strong Enough to Tumble the Building Down Although \$5,000 Damage Was Done.

GLASPORT, Pa., Oct. 15.—Under cover not only of darkness, but of lack of police protection, the town police force having resigned at sunset, the striking workmen here at 4 o'clock this morning made an attempt to kill forty sleeping non-union glass workers by dynamite.

The Glasport Hotel in the center of the town was shattered. It was the main boarding place of non-union workmen and it was soon discovered that dynamite had been placed under that part of the hotel where forty workmen were supposed to be sleeping and exploded. Every sleeper in the hotel was thrown from his bed.

That the attempt at wholesale wrecking of the structure was not successful was due only to the inexperience of the perpetrators. They had miscalculated the amount of explosive necessary and the charge was not large enough. The damage to the hotel is \$5,000.

Feeling has been running high at Glasport between the strikers and the non-union men who have been taken there to work in the foundry. Threats of revenge and warnings to discontinue work have been numerous. In the first floor of the building a hole was bored large enough to allow the entrance of a stick of dynamite. This was placed at a position near the centre of the building, where it was expected to have the most force in reducing the hotel to a complete wreck.

Part of the building was blown out by the explosion, but the upper stories, in which the laborers were sleeping, were not damaged. Pandemonium reigned about the hotel. Many of the men rushed down to the street in their night clothes. Every window in the west side of the house was broken and that side of the building pushed out by the force of the explosion.

Many of the men running from the building had taken shelter in the mill yards, a block away. On a request from Pittsburgh twelve policemen were sent up to guard the town to-night, and Sheriff Dickson of Allegheny county sent two deputies.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT.

English Opinion That It Will Have a Good Effect.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The conferences of delegates of both sides to the Scotch Church dispute have been entirely unsuccessful, and the negotiations were broken off yesterday. It is understood that the minority will immediately apply to the Court of Session to enforce the judgment of the House of Lords. The United Free Churchmen will oppose this on the ground that their opponents are not capable of carrying out the work of an administration trust. Unless, therefore, Parliament intervenes, or there is a further attempt to persuade the minority to accept arbitration, a long and bitter legal warfare may be expected.

The return of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in view of the hope of arbitration, is eagerly looked for. Referring to the latter visit to America, the *Spectator*, in advertising to the Rev. Mr. Chavasse's

declaration at the Church Congress in regard to the possibility of the Church of England proving to be the reconciler of Christendom, says:

"An illustration of the truth lying behind Mr. Chavasse's thought is to be noted in the deep impression made in America by the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The American people, with their quick, eager intelligence, have not been slow to grasp the fact that the connection of the Episcopal Church in America with the Church of England is fraught with great possibilities, spiritual and political."

"The Americans find in the visit of the successor of St. Augustine more than the presence of a distinguished ecclesiastic. St. Augustine founded their Episcopal Church, as he did ours. Their Church is not a branch of ours, but both are part of a great whole. We hold that the Episcopal Church in America is destined to maintain a standard in things spiritual, political and social which will enable her to be of special service to the Republic. That the Anglican Church at home will be able to draw fresh sources of strength and inspiration from closer communion with the Church in America, as with the rest of the Anglican churches in the English-speaking world, we do not doubt. We have seen already the advantage of bringing Bishops from churches in the colonies to occupy English sees, and we do not think we are indulging in any far fetched fancy if we contemplate the possibility of an American Bishop occupying the archiepiscopal throne of St. Augustine."

MILITARY SURGEONS ADJOURN.

Surgeon-General Wyman Elected President—English Prize Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—At the concluding meeting of the International Congress of Military Surgeons held here to-day officers were chosen for the coming year. Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of Washington, formerly first vice-president of the association, was chosen president; Major Albert H. Briggs of Buffalo, vice-president; Brig.-Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly of Washington, of the United States Army, second vice-president; Major James Evelyn Miller of Carlisle, Pa., belonging to the United States Volunteer service, secretary, and Major Herbert A. Arnold of Ardmore, Pa., attached to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, treasurer.

The winners of the Enno Sanders prize essay contest were announced. The first prize was awarded to Lieut.-Col. William Hill-Cline of London, England, for the best paper on military surgery. The prize consisted of a lump of gold worth \$100, on one side of which appeared the effigy of Enno Sanders of St. Louis, the giver, and on the reverse side the line, "For the best paper on military surgery."

The second prize was awarded to Lieut.-Col. Hathaway of the Royal Volunteer Medical Corps of Lahore, India. The prize was a life membership in the association, estimated at \$50.

The meeting place of the fourteenth annual convention next year will be Detroit, Mich.

Cameron Forbes to Wed Miss Emerson.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Emerson of Concord, granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson and W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippines Commission. Mr. Forbes was appointed last March and was about to sail for the new post, when his uncle's death caused him to postpone his start until July 2.

EXONERATED AFTER 10 YEARS

REFEREE'S REPORT IN LONG DELAYED LITIGATION.

Clears H. B. Hollins & Co. and Other Bankers Who Were Accused of Wrecking the Western Zinc Company—Goodwin & Swift Said to Be Responsible.

Ten years ago last June the firm of Goodwin & Swift, promoters, well known in Wall Street, made an assignment and shortly afterward the bondholders of the Western Zinc Company foreclosed on properties of the company and forced their sale. Stockholders of the company at the time accused the bondholders, who included H. B. Hollins & Co. and other prominent banking houses, of having wrongfully acquired the bonds and helped to ruin the zinc company.

These firms vehemently denied this charge and now, after ten years, a referee in the Supreme Court has found that Wendell Goodwin, president of the company, and Frederick Swift, its treasurer, alone were responsible for the wrecking of the company, which had a capital of \$500,000 and owned valuable and extensive mines in the West. The referee's report, which will be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval, completely exonerates H. B. Hollins & Co. and all others save Goodwin and Swift.

J. Warren Greene is the referee. His report shows that on April 4, 1893, Charles H. Smyth began an action against Goodwin & Swift and H. B. Hollins & Co. for an accounting of the properties and assets of the zinc company.

Smyth's complaint recited that the Western Zinc Company was a Missouri corporation, capitalized at \$500,000, and that Goodwin was its president and Swift its secretary and treasurer. In 1893 the company issued \$150,000 in bonds.

Instead of selling the bonds to raise money, Swift & Goodwin, Smyth alleges, pledged the whole issue as collateral with their personal creditors to secure debts. Thirty of the bonds were deposited with H. B. Hollins & Co. and the remaining 120 with other banking houses.

Mr. Greene now decides that there was no collusion or conspiracy between the bankers and the promoters, and that Hollins & Co. received the bonds in good faith. He recommends, therefore, that the complaint should be dismissed as regards the banking firm.

SIGNOR NEPOTI HERE.

He's the Italian Chorus Master at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Signor Pietro Nepoti arrived here yesterday from Italy. In his line Signor Nepoti is a celebrity. In almost every place where Italian opera is, the name of Nepoti is known. He has been at some stage of his long career master of the chorus. He now holds that post at the Metropolitan, and his swarthy cohorts arrived with him. Some of them have sung for years under his direction.

The Italian ballet dancers also arrived yesterday. The ballet rehearsals will begin on Monday and continue every day. The rehearsals of the Italian chorus will also begin on Monday.

Eight Hurt in a Colorado Train Wreck.

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 15.—Two men were hurt mortally and six others were injured to-day as a result of a head-on collision between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad passenger train No. 6 and a westbound freight train at Beaver Creek, twenty-eight miles west of Pueblo.

EX-GOV. CORNELL DEAD.

The Old-Time Republican Warhorse Passes Away at His Home in Ithaca.

Alonso B. Cornell, the old-time Republican warhorse, who was Governor of New York from 1880 to 1883, died yesterday at his home in Ithaca. He had suffered several strokes of paralysis in the past year and his health had been failing for a long time. Two years ago it was reported that his mind was affected. He then came to New York and issued a spirited statement denying that he was mentally unbalanced.

Mr. Cornell was 72 years old, having been born in Ithaca in 1837. In early life he was identified in a small way with his father, the founder of Cornell College, in the telegraph business, having acted as an operator of the Western Union and was at one time a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Cornell was active in the politics of New York State for many years. He served in the State Senate, was chairman of the Republican State committee and once held the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York. From this office he was asked to resign by President Rutherford B. Hayes. He had also been an Assemblyman and rose to be Speaker.

In 1879 Mr. Cornell was nominated to be Governor. The Democrats nominated Lucius Robinson, but Tammany Hall, under the leadership of John Kelly, bolted. Mr. Kelly ran on an independent ticket and secured enough votes to defeat Robinson. After his term as Governor expired Mr. Cornell ceased to be active in the political world.

Mr. Cornell had been a man of large affairs and was identified with many corporations. He put in forty years as an operator, manager and higher official of the Western Union and had a life trunk from that company. He was married twice, both of his wives being daughters of a hotel at Far Rockaway, N. Y. His second marriage took place in June, 1894. He was then 62 years old and his bride was 60.

E. D. FULFORD DEAD.

The World Renowned Trap Shooter Passes Away at His Home in Utica.

UTICA, Oct. 15.—E. D. Fulford, famous for the world over as a trap shooter and the winner of many championships, died at his home in this city this afternoon at the age of 41 years. In 1862 he won the championship of the United States in a contest with the famous Capt. John L. Brewer. Then Mr. Fulford was practically unknown and wagers of \$100 to \$10 were laid on Brewer. The shooting of Mr. Fulford was a revelation. He winning the match and establishing a record that has never since been equalled. In the preliminary shooting and in the regular match he scored 421 and 400 birds, respectively. Some three weeks later Mr. Fulford shot a series in New York with George W. L. M. Thompson and W. G. Brooks, and again he was victorious. Sometime later Mr. Fulford shot a series with A. E. J. Elliott, the present accredited champion of the world, and defeated him four out of five. This match was shot in 1867 and was for \$250 a string.

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Mr. Fulford, during the period in which he had been engaged in trap shooting, had met and vanquished every trap shooter of note in the United States at both live birds and clay targets. Of recent years he had been employed by the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. In his last contest, shot while he was ill, in Williamsport, Pa., three weeks ago, he broke 515 out of 525 clay targets.

Mr. Fulford was a native of Bridgeport, Conn. Besides his wife he leaves three brothers, John W. of Morristown, N. J.; Thomas B. of Schenectady and Robert of Dillon, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Samuel Taylor, a retired Baptist minister, died on Friday night of old age and kidney trouble at the home of his married daughter at 118 West Ninety-fourth street. He was born on Dec. 11, 1821, near Middletown, N. Y., and when a young man went into business and prospered. He had an inclination for preaching and when about 40 years old was ordained at Hamilton, now Colgate, College and became pastor of a church near his home. His brother, David, also became a Baptist minister and preached for fifty years. He now lives at Mount Vernon. From Rockland county the Rev. Samuel Taylor became pastor of a church in Williamsburg and later took charge of the Jamaica Baptist Church. He leaves a son and daughter.

Edward Du Vivier, 64 years old, died at the New York Hospital yesterday from heart disease. He was born in New York. At an early age he entered the wine business with his father, Charles A. Du Vivier, who founded the wine house of Du Vivier & Co. at 52 Warren street. He remained with the firm until he died and became president when the business was incorporated in 1900. Mr. Du Vivier was never married. He lived most of the time at the time at the Metropolitan Club in Washington. His mother and brother, Joseph, survive him.

Thomas W. Valentine, manager of the Olympic Theatre, at Third avenue and 136th street, the license of which was recently held up by the Fire Department, will be released to-day by the Elks from his late residence, 57 West 128th street. He died suddenly last Thursday night of a stroke of paralysis. He fell from a Madison avenue electric car two years and a half ago and had not been well since. He was born in Albany 35 years ago and for a long time was proprietor of a hotel at Far Rockaway, N. Y. He was a successful business man and made a success of it as a variety house. Mr. Valentine leaves a widow.

GRAPE-NUTS.

SAFEST FOOD

In Any Time of Trouble Is Grape-Nuts.

"Food to rebuild the strength and that is pre digested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck."

"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be, but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my household work, sleep well, can eat anything without any trouble and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Typhoid fever, like some other diseases, attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the first stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong. For all the nourishment it is still there.

There's a sound reason and 10 days trial proves it. Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.